

Freeform Search

Database:	US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
	US Patents Full-Text Database
	US OCR Full-Text Database
	EPO Abstracts Database
	JPO Abstracts Database
	Derwent World Patents Index
	IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term:	L9 and (peptide or pladmid)
-------	-----------------------------

Display:	<input type="text" value="20"/>	Documents in Display Format:	<input type="text" value=""/>	Starting with Number	<input type="text" value="1"/>
----------	---------------------------------	------------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------	--------------------------------

Generate:	<input type="radio"/> Hit List	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Hit Count	<input type="radio"/> Side by Side	<input type="radio"/> Image
-----------	--------------------------------	--	------------------------------------	-----------------------------

Search

Clear

Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Thursday, January 15, 2004 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u> result set
side by side			
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
<u>L10</u>	L9 and (peptide or pladmid)	16	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	l3 and L8	116	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	(polyacrylic or polyalkenyl or divinyl or Noveon or carbomer or Eudragit)	100813	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	L6	1	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	l2 and l3	1	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	l1 and l2 and l3	0	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	(wax adj layer)	2622	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	wax adj layer\$	2628	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	(424/433).ccls.	301	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	(424/435).ccls.	630	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Refine Search

Search Results -

Term	Documents
DERMAL	17587
DERMALS	1
(16 AND DERMAL).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI.	3
(L16 AND DERMAL).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI.	3

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
 US Patents Full-Text Database
 US OCR Full-Text Database
 EPO Abstracts Database
 JPO Abstracts Database
 Derwent World Patents Index
 IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L19

Refine Search

Recall Text

Clear

Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Thursday, January 15, 2004 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

Set Name **Query**
 side by side

Hit Count **Set Name**
 result set

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

<u>L19</u>	116 and dermal	3	<u>L19</u>
<u>L18</u>	L116 and film	5	<u>L18</u>
<u>L17</u>	17 and mucosal	5	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u>	L15 and adhesion	688	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	17 and film	1717	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	17 and mucoadhesive	4	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	17 and (mucoadhesive adj layer)	4	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	11 and 17	0	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	15 and (wax adj2 layers)	0	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	15 and (wax adj1 layer)	0	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	15 and L7	0	<u>L9</u>

A *gel solution* is defined as a gel which has a molecule of interest dissolved in solution in the liquid phase. A *gel suspension* is defined as a gel which has a molecule of interest suspended in the liquid phase.

A *wax* refers to any water-insoluble substance composed of hydrocarbons, alcohols, fatty acids, and esters that are solids at temperatures below 40°C, but liquids at temperatures of above 40°C. Suitable waxes are, but not limited to the following, DENTSPLY® Utility Wax, beeswax, emulsifying wax, microcrystalline wax, carnauba wax, paraffin wax, white wax, yellow wax, or other suitable pharmaceutical wax. It is preferred that the wax has a melting temperature between 40°C and 100°C, more preferred that the wax has a melting temperature between 40°C and 80°C, and most preferred that the wax has a melting temperature between 40 °C and 65 °C.

A *wax-film composite* refers to a bi-layer film comprised of a pH-sensitive mucoadhesive layer and a water-insoluble wax layer. A molecule of interest may be loaded in and released from either the said pH-sensitive mucoadhesive layer or said water-insoluble wax layer. It is preferred that the molecule of interest is present in the wax-film composite at a concentration of 0.001% to 20% by weight, more preferably at a concentration of 0.001% to 10% by weight, and most preferably at a concentration of 0.001% to 5% by weight. It is preferred that the pH-sensitive mucoadhesive layer is present at a concentration in the wax-film composite of 20% to 90% by weight, more preferably at 30% to 80% by weight, and most preferably at 40% to 70% by weight. Preferably, the water-insoluble wax layer is present at a concentration in the wax-film composite of 10% to 80% by weight, more preferably at 20% to 70% by weight, and most preferably at 30% to 60% by weight. For bonding the two layers of the bi-layer wax-film composite, it is preferred that the water-insoluble wax layer contain at least one water-soluble or water-swellaable agents such as, but not limited to, tragacanth, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyvinyl alcohol, cross-linked polyacrylic acid, polyethylene glycol, a cellulose-based polymer or derivative thereof, a cross-linked polyacrylic acid polymer or derivative thereof, or other suitable pharmaceutical polymers that are water-soluble or water-swellaable. Preferably, the water-soluble or water-swellaable agents are present in the wax layer at a concentration of 0.05% to 10% by weight, more preferably at 1% to 8% by weight, and most preferably at 1% to 5% by weight. It is envisioned that the wax-film composite may be applied to any readily accessible topical site including, but not limited to the following; any skin surface, rectal, vaginal, nasal cavity, any location in the mouth, or other accessible topical or mucosal surfaces. A dry wax-film composite will readily adhere to the surfaces described when the surfaces are wet with saliva or other bodily fluids. However, for application to dry skin, it is envisioned that the dry wax-film composite could be easily wetted using tap water or another appropriate vehicle to

<u>L8</u>	l5 and L7	0	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	wax adj2,layer	3808	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	wax adj1 layer\$	2628	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	l1 and L4	245	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	(424/435).ccls.	630	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	(424/435).ccls	0	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and (424/435).ccls	0	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	(424/434).ccls.	606	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Refine Search

Search Results -

Term	Documents
PROTEIN	321178
PROTEINS	202491
PEPTIDE	132426
PEPTIDES	93545
PLASMID	69977
PLASMIDS	46270
(7 AND (PLASMID OR PEPTIDE OR PROTEIN)).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI.	230
(L7 AND (PROTEIN OR PEPTIDE OR PLASMID)).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI.	230

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
 US Patents Full-Text Database
 US OCR Full-Text Database
 EPO Abstracts Database
 JPO Abstracts Database
 Derwent World Patents Index
 IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L29

Refine Search

Recall Text 

Clear

Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Thursday, January 15, 2004 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

Set Name **Query**
 side by side

Hit Count **Set Name**
 result set

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

<u>L29</u>	l7 and (protein or peptide or plasmid)	230	<u>L29</u>
<u>L28</u>	l26 and wax	82	<u>L28</u>
<u>L27</u>	L26 and (wax adj layer)	2	<u>L27</u>
<u>L26</u>	L24 and (peptide or protein)	311	<u>L26</u>
<u>L25</u>	l6 and l7 and L24	2	<u>L25</u>

<u>L24</u>	transmucosal adj delivery	460	<u>L24</u>
<u>L23</u>	(wax-film)	5	<u>L23</u>
<u>L22</u>	(wax-film adj composit)	0	<u>L22</u>
<u>L21</u>	l5 and l6 and l7	0	<u>L21</u>
<u>L20</u>	l5 and (wax adj layer\$)	0	<u>L20</u>
<u>L19</u>	l16 and dermal	3	<u>L19</u>
<u>L18</u>	L116 and film	5	<u>L18</u>
<u>L17</u>	l7 and mucosal	5	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u>	L15 and adhesion	688	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	l7 and film	1717	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	l7 and mucoadhesive	4	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	l7 and (mucoadhesive adj layer)	4	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	l1 and l7	0	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	l5 and (wax adj2 layers)	0	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	l5 and (wax adj1 layer)	0	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	l5 and L7	0	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	l5 and L7	0	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	wax adj2 layer	3808	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	wax adj1 layer\$	2628	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	l1 and L4	245	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	(424/435).ccls.	630	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	(424/435).ccls	0	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and (424/435).ccls	0	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	(424/434).ccls.	606	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Refine Search

Search Results -

Term	Documents
MUCOADHESIVE	608
MUCOADHESIVES	90
(MUCOADHESIVE AND 1).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB.	3
(L1 AND MUCOADHESIVE).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB.	3

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
 US Patents Full-Text Database
 US OCR Full-Text Database
 EPO Abstracts Database
 JPO Abstracts Database
 Derwent World Patents Index
 IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L5

Refine Search

Recall Text

Clear

Interrupt

Search History

 DATE: Thursday, January 15, 2004 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)
Set Name **Query**
 side by side

Hit Count **Set Name**
 result set

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

<u>L5</u>	L1 and mucoadhesive	3	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L1 and (mucoadhesive layer)	3	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L1 and L2	3	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	mucoadhesive adj2 layer	38	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	wax adj2 layer	2970	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)☐ [Generate Collection](#) [Print](#)

L6: Entry 8 of 9

File: USPT

Feb 8, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6022562 A

TITLE: Medicinal and/or nutritional microcapsules for oral administration

Brief Summary Text (12):

These film-coated monolithic systems have limited possibilities of use for various reasons. Firstly, in these systems, the dose of medicinal product is provided as a single physical entity, which presents the risk of release of a large amount of AP, either by chewing when it is taken or by breaking of the film coating during gastrointestinal transit, thereby disrupting their therapeutic effectiveness and presenting risks of serious side effects. Furthermore, taking their large size into account, these systems can only leave the stomach when the pylorus is open. Now, opening of the pylorus occurs sequentially and as a function of feeding. Consequently, the residence time of monolithic systems in the stomach varies enormously as a function of the time, the volume and the nature of meals, and also varies from person to person. These systems thus have a wide variability of absorption, or even of bioavailability, depending on the individual and the time at which they are taken. Moreover, their residence time in the small intestine is subject to natural transit, and these forms rapidly end up in the colon, where their release is completed. However, absorption by the colon is poor for a large number of APs. In addition, it is very irregular, given the high viscosity of the medium, the low surface area of the colon mucosa and the wide variability in transit time at this level. Thus, it is well known for these systems, that the sustained-release is not synonymous with a sustained-absorption, beyond natural transit time in the small intestine.

Brief Summary Text (29):

Thus, patent EP 0,452,268 claims a bucco-adhesive system in the form of microparticles film-coated with a gel of xanthan/carob gums or with ethylcellulose. The effectiveness of such a system, essentially intended for the mouth, is not established, and all the less so since the particles are coated with a film of wax as an outer layer, which is intended to sustain their release but which makes adhesion improbable, and anyway not demonstrated in vivo.

Refine Search

Search Results -

Term	Documents
PLASMID	60244
PLASMIDS	43919
(5 AND PLASMID).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB.	1
(L5 AND PLASMID).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB.	1

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
 US Patents Full-Text Database
 US OCR Full-Text Database
 EPO Abstracts Database
 JPO Abstracts Database
 Derwent World Patents Index
 IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L9

Refine Search

Recall Text

Clear

Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Thursday, January 15, 2004 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

Set Name Query

side by side

Hit Count Set Name

result set

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

<u>L9</u>	L5 and plasmid	1	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	L5 and (wax-film)	0	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	L5 and (wax-film adj composit)	0	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L5 and (lidocaine or benzocaine or dyclonine)	3	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L3 and peptide	78	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L3 and mucoadhesive	4	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L2 and wax	586	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	Aerosil 200	2157	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	Parafilm(TM)	6	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

	<u>L15</u>	l14 and bilayer\$	39	<u>L15</u>
→	<u>L14</u>	l8 and mucoadhesive	338	<u>L14</u>
	<u>L13</u>	l3 and transmucosal	2	<u>L13</u>
	<u>L12</u>	l2 and l3	1	<u>L12</u>
	<u>L11</u>	l1 and l3	0	<u>L11</u>
	<u>L10</u>	L9 and (peptide or pladmid)	16	<u>L10</u>
	<u>L9</u>	l3 and L8	116	<u>L9</u>
Wax layer →	<u>L8</u>	(polyacrylic or polyalkenyl or divinyl or Noveon or carbomer or Eudragit)	100813	<u>L8</u>
	<u>L7</u>	L6	1	<u>L7</u>
	<u>L6</u>	l2 and l3	1	<u>L6</u>
	<u>L5</u>	l1 and l2 and l3	0	<u>L5</u>
	<u>L4</u>	(wax adj layer)	2622	<u>L4</u>
	<u>L3</u>	wax adj layer\$	2628	<u>L3</u>
	<u>L2</u>	(424/433).ccls.	301	<u>L2</u>
	<u>L1</u>	(424/435).ccls.	630	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Refine Search

Search Results -

Term	Documents
BILAYERS\$	0
BILAYER	14655
BILAYERBARRIER	1
BILAYERD	3
BILAYEREA	1
BILAYERED	989
BILAYERED-CAPACITOR	1
BILAYERED-COMPRESSED	2
BILAYERED-CORE	3
BILAYERED-LOTION	1
BILAYERED-MEMBRANE	1
(L14 AND BILAYERS\$).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI.	39

There are more results than shown above. [Click here to view the entire set.](#)

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
 US Patents Full-Text Database
 US OCR Full-Text Database
 EPO Abstracts Database
 JPO Abstracts Database
 Derwent World Patents Index
 IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L15

Refine Search

Recall Text

Clear

Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Thursday, January 15, 2004 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

Set
Name Query
 side by
 side

Hit
Count Set
Name
 result set

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)☐ [Generate Collection](#) [Print](#)

L15: Entry 31 of 39

File: USPT

Sep 21, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5955502 A

**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Use of fatty acid esters as bioadhesive substances

Brief Summary Text (3):

During the last decade increased attention has been given to the possibility of using bioadhesive/mucoadhesive polymers for drug delivery purposes. It is believed that several problems associated with conventional controlled release drug delivery systems may be reduced or eliminated by using a bioadhesive/mucoadhesive drug delivery system.

Brief Summary Text (12):

Bioadhesive substances (also denoted mucoadhesive substances) are generally known to be materials that are capable of being bound to a biological membrane and retained on that membrane for an extended period of time. Bioadhesive drug delivery systems have been the subject of a number of patent applications (see e.g. EP-A-0 516 141, WO 93/21906, and EP-A-0 581 581) but to the best of our knowledge only polymers have been regarded as bioadhesive substances. Such polymers include, e.g., acrylic acid homopolymers and copolymers, hydrophilic vinyl polymers, hydrophilic cellulose derivatives, and natural polymers.

Detailed Description Text (4):

In the present context the term "a bioadhesive substance" is broadly defined as a material that is capable of being bound to a biological membrane, and retained on that membrane for an extended period of time. Accordingly, "bioadhesion" is the attachment of a material to a biological substrate such as a biological membrane. The term "a mucoadhesive substance" is in accordance with the generally accepted terminology used synonymously with the term "a bioadhesive substance". The term "mucoadhesive" underlines the fact that the adhesive bonding may be established between a material and the mucosa/mucus/mucin of a biological membrane.

Detailed Description Text (32):

Fluid crystalline phases may be a cubic (three cubic phases are known: i) the body-centered lattice, ii) the primitive diamond lattice, and iii) the gyroid), hexagonal, reverse hexagonal or lamellar phase. By the term "cubic phase" herein is meant a thermodynamically stable, viscous and optically isotropic phase made of a fatty acid ester and an aqueous medium. The terms "hexagonal phase" and "reverse hexagonal phase", respectively, are used herein to describe thermodynamically stable, viscous and optically anisotropic phases characterized by long-range order in two dimensions and made of a fatty acid ester and an aqueous medium. By the term "lamellar phase" is characterised by a long-range order in one dimension. The lamellar structure is the origin of liposomes having spherical shells of lipid bilayers. The various fluid crystalline phases can be detected and identified by use of polarized light or by means of X-ray diffraction pattern analysis (see the Examples herein).

Detailed Description Text (132):

In those cases where the bioadhesive composition is in the form of a multiple unit composition, the individual units or a tablet or a capsule containing the individual units may be coated e.g. with a sugar coating, a film coating (e.g.

based on hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, methylcellulose, methyl hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, acrylate copolymers (Eudragit), polyethylene glycols and/or polyvinylpyrrolidone) or an enteric coating (e.g. based on methacrylic acid copolymer (Eudragit), cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose acetate succinate, polyvinyl acetate phthalate, shellac and/or ethylcellulose). Furthermore, a time delay material such as, e.g., glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate may be employed.

Detailed Description Text (213):

The test system for bioadhesion described in the following is a modified system of a method described by Tobyn, M., J. Johnson & S. Gibson (in "Use of a TA.XT2 Texture Analyser in Mucoadhesive Research", International LABMATE, 1992, XVII (issue VI), 35-38).

Detailed Description Text (227):

The peak detachment force and the area under the force/time curve was calculated automatically using the XT-RA dimension software. The work of adhesion (mJ cm.sup.-2), said to be the most accurate predictor of mucoadhesive performance, was calculated.

Detailed Description Text (251):

Polycarbophil (Noveon.TM. AA-1, B F Goodrich, Hounslow, U.K.) is a high molecular weight poly(acrylic acid)copolymer loosely cross-linked with divinyl glycol. On account of its known excellent mucoadhesive properties, this polymer serves as a reference. Before testing in the above-mentioned tensiometric test, a polycarbophil gel is prepared by mixing polycarbophil with water or methanol (resulting concentration about 10-20 mg ml.sup.-1) and the mixture is allowed to hydrate at room temperature for 24 hours. The polymer solution is periodically stirred. The resulting gel is applied on a cover glass and tested as described above and the result obtained is used as a reference value for excellent bioadhesive substances.

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)☐ [Generate Collection](#) [Print](#)

L15: Entry 29 of 39

File: USPT

Oct 31, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6139861 A

TITLE: Intraoral topical anti-inflammatory treatment for relief of migraine, tension-type headache, post-traumatic headache facial pain, and cervical-muscle spasm

Detailed Description Text (9):

Several other transmucosal therapeutic systems have been developed to study enhanced/controlled delivery of drugs through the oral mucosa over a prolonged period of time. These systems are usually bilayers consisting of fast-release and sustained release layers.

Detailed Description Text (12):

Another type of mucoadhesive patch for transmucosal delivery of pharmacological agents is one prepared from Carbopol 974P and silicone polymer.

Detailed Description Text (16):

Mucoadhesive erodible tablets can also be used and are prepared using different bioadhesive polymers along with excipients like mannitol and PEG-6000. Examples of such polymers are carbopol-934 and sodium-carboxymethylcellulose.

Detailed Description Text (17):

Another composition for an erodible mucoadhesive tablet is formulated with polyacrylic acid, and hydroxymethylcellulose. The adhesive quality is determined by the concentration of the polyacrylic acid; the greater the concentration of the polyacrylic acid the greater the adhesive force. Pharmacological agents are added to the bioadhesive tablet by directly compressing with the polymers.

Hit List

Clear

Generate Collection

Print

Fwd Refs

Bkwd Refs

Generate OACS

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 3 of 3 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20020142042 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L5: Entry 1 of 3

File: PGPB

Oct 3, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020142042

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020142042 A1

TITLE: pH-sensitive mucoadhesive film-forming gels and wax-film composites suitable for topical and mucosal delivery of molecules

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 3, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Mumper, Russell	Lexington	KY	US	
Jay, Michael	Lexington	KY	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/487

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KUMC	Draw Ds
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------	------	---------

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20020132008 A1

L5: Entry 2 of 3

File: PGPB

Sep 19, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020132008

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020132008 A1

TITLE: pH-sensitive mucoadhesive film-forming gels and wax-film composites suitable for topical and mucosal delivery of molecules

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 19, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Mumper, Russell	Lexington	KY	US	
Jay, Michael	Lexington	KY	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/487

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Draw De
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------	-----	---------

☐ 3. Document ID: WO 2051382 A2

L5: Entry 3 of 3

File: EPAB

Jul 4, 2002

PUB-NO: WO002051382A2

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 2051382 A2

TITLE: PH-SENSITIVE MUCOADHESIVE FILM-FORMING GELS AND WAX-FILM COMPOSITES SUITABLE FOR TOPICAL AND MUCOSAL DELIVERY OF MOLECULES

PUBN-DATE: July 4, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

MUMPER, RUSSELL

US

JAY, MICHAEL

US

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 9/00; A61 K 9/06; A61 K 9/70

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference			Claims	KMC	Draw De
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	--	--	--------	-----	---------

Clear

Generate Collection

Print

Fwd Refs

Bkwd Refs

Generate OACS

Term	Documents
MUCOADHESIVE	608
MUCOADHESIVES	90
(MUCOADHESIVE AND 1).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB.	3
(L1 AND MUCOADHESIVE).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB.	3

Display Format:

Change Format

[Previous Page](#)[Next Page](#)[Go to Doc#](#)

First Hit

End of Result Set

☐ [Generate Collection](#) [Print](#)

L5: Entry 3 of 3

File: EPAB

Jul 4, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 2051382 A2

TITLE: PH-SENSITIVE MUCOADHESIVE FILM-FORMING GELS AND WAX-FILM COMPOSITES SUITABLE FOR TOPICAL AND MUCOSAL DELIVERY OF MOLECULESAbstract Text (1):

The present invention relates to pH-sensitive mucoadhesive film-forming gels and wax-film composites suitable for topical and mucosal delivery of molecules of interest, namely active pharmaceuticals. The gels comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable pH-sensitive polymer that responds to a lowering of pH by precipitating into films when in contact with the skin or mucosal surface. The films also comprise an adhesive polymer that allows the film to remain in contact with the tissue for an extended period of time. The wax-film composites comprise a bi-layer film having both the said pH-sensitive mucoadhesive layer to promote strong adherence to the skin and mucosal surfaces as well as a specially bonded wax layer intended to extend the adherence of the film to tissues for a prolonged period of time. The invention also relates to the use of said pH-sensitive film-forming gels and wax-film composites to deliver molecules of interest, such as small molecules, peptides, proteins, and nucleic acids either locally to act at the site of administration or for the absorption of said molecules of interest across biological membranes into the systemic circulation.